THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1853.

If war were to take place as often as the "progressive" presses predict, and to all appearance desire it, the world would hardly ever be at peace. We have already noticed the grand scheme of hostilities lately gotten up, probably for stock-jobbing purposes, in which the United States were to be Gazette, speaks in the following appropriate terms :

"A rumor has been in circulation for several days past to the effect that Spain and Mexico have ed for the purpose of making war upon the United States, and that England has guarantied to Spain the possession of Cuba on condition that slavery shall be abolished in that island; or, in other words, that Great Britain, Spain, and Mexico have entered into a tripartite alliance, offensive and defensive, against this country. The improbability of such a combination is so gross and palpable that, until the rumor is traced to some reliable and authentic source, we look upon it as scarcely entitled to a moment's consideration.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular confirming the circular instructions of the Treasury Department of June 13th, 1849, in "reference to the liability to tonnage duties of Spanish vessels from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico on their arrival in the United States.'

The POSTMASTER GENERAL, and some other officers of the Government, have, we understand, taken quarters in the airy and well-kept Union Hotel in that shall have been determined, will very probably Georgetown, during the hot season.

FROM THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—A letter from Major JOHN C. HENSHAW, of the United States army, dated at Fort Arbuckle on the 15th of May, says that the report of an attack on Fort Arbuckle is untrue. There had not been even the semblance deficient amount of stock who have not taken a of hostile feeling shown by any of the tribes that single share, yet whose whole interest in life is have habitually visited the fort since its establish-

difficulties between PERU and BOLIVIA were increasing. The former had sent troops to the southern frontier to cut off the supplies of the latter. The enemies of Bolivia were also collecting a large force on the Buenos Ayres side. The Chilian Minister had been expelled from Bolivia, and the United States Charge d'Affaires was the only diplo- As for Georgetown and her people, their spirit in matic official near the Government. Affairs, it is said, had reached a crisis

cision affirming the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature authorizing the police juries and municipal corporations of the State to impose taxes for subscriptions to the stock of corporations undertaking works of internal improvement. The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th instant, which reports the decision in full, remarks that-

"The importance of the decision can hardly be overstated. So long as the legality of the tax was in question, no matter what might be the confidence of the friends of the improvement system in its final sanction as valid by the highest tribunal, a doubt still hung over it that bonds which it has been found expedient to issue in behalf of the Jackson railroad company, and embarrass the operations of both of the great roads to which the city ordinance establishing the tax pledged so material a part of the capital by which they are to be built. The decision of the court, unanimously rendered, has removed the last lingering doubt, and with it the last vestige of opposition to the internal improvement policy of the State

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND closed its session at a late hour on Friday night, to meet in Newport on the third Monday of September next. Twenty-four public acts and resolutions were passed, and thirty-eight petitions grant and acts passed. The Providence Journal says: The city of Newport was districted for the election of delegates to the Convention. This was done, as in the

case of Providence, without regard to the wishes of the people, and with the view of increasing the Radical strength in the Convention. The large towns of Smithfield and Cranston, which are sure to send out-and-out Radicals to the Convention, were not districted. Thus the large towns in which the Conservatives have the majority are districted so as to send divided delegations; while the large towns in which the Radicals have the majority elect by general ticket, and leave the minority no

The session was more remarkable for what was no done than for what was done. The caucuses of the De-moratic party, in which every thing was discussed, are reported to have been exceedingly stormy; but the Hun-kers carried the day, at least so far as to postpone the ra-dical measures that were demanded with so much vehemence. The Judges were not removed, only because the party could not agree upon their successors; the Radiinsisted upon Dorr, and the Hunkers utterly refused to agree to him.

The proposition to enlarge the suffrage for the election of delegates to the Convention perished in caucus, as did a number of others. The Hunkers had their own way; at least they succeeded in postponing every thing.

Late advices from Havti report the condition of that country as being highly prosperous, especially when compared with the misrule and distress of former times. The Government of Soulogue seems to be well established, and gives evidence of a disposition to advance the prosperity of its subjects. | Boston Journal.

The St. Paul's (Minnesota) Democrat of the 8th instant says Gov. Gorman has been successful in an interview with the Sioux and other Indians, with the object of securing their removal up the Minnesota river. The Democrat says this is a consummation which will be hailed with great joy, as it has been the impression that they could not be removed without the aid of military force.

LIQUOR LAW DECISION .- The case of Wm. H. Greene, of Providence, against the officers who seized his liquor under the excise law which the Court declared to be unconstitutional, was decided on Monday in the Circuit Court, sitting at Newport, the verdict being for the plaintiff. Damage \$10, which does not carry costs.

THE TEMPERATURE of yesterday was the highest of the season. A thermometer in a fair position, in a store on Pennsylvania avenue, with a draught of air passing by it, and otherwise well protected from the rays of the sun, read 97 degrees at 3 o'clock P. M. In one of the public buildings, where the thermometer stood in a current of air, and was entirely protected from reflected heat, it stood at 940.

The Charleston papers record the death of Dr. Jons W. Schnidt, who, with one exception, (as the Courier states,) was the oldest practising physician in that city, he having commenced his profession in Charleston in the year 1805. He filled at different times various offices of honor and trust, both in the municipal affairs of the city and the Legislature.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company have been subjected to \$5,000 damages for breaking the leg of a passenger named Massino. The counsel for the plaintiff plead that the accident was the result of negligence of the engineer, and the Jury's verdict seems to have been rendered accordingly.

Daniel R. Clapp has recovered a verdict against the oity of Providence (R. I.) for \$3,379 in the Circuit Court at Newport. Mr. Clapp fell in the street in a very slippery time last winter, and broke his leg. He claimed damages on the ground that the city was bound to enforce the law providing for the removal of snow and ice from

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Our subscribers in Upper Maryland and this Commissioners in another column, that the books graphic despatch published yesterday: of the Metropolitan Railroad are to be kept open ten days more for subscriptions of stock, and it behooves all who feel the importance of this work now ing office had been healed up. Mutual explanation to come forward and give it an efficient support.

The charter of this road required the unusual amount of one-fourth of the capital stock to be subscribed before the company could be organized. Subscription books were opened on the 6th instant in this District and at the various places in Maryengaged single-handed against the combined Pow- land heretofore named, and were kept open ten ers of Spain, Mexico, and England. Of that story days. On the assembling of the Commissioners our wise and observant neighbor, the Alexandria vesterday to ascertain the result, the following appeared to be the number of shares taken :

. 1,806 shares. In Washington 6,723 " Georgetown " Rockville 220 216 Hagerstown 115 Fredericktown 9.080

This left a deficiency of 920 shares to make up

the required number of ten thousand to authorize the organization of the Company; and therefore, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, it became necessary to reopen the books for further subscriptions. We have been much disappointed at the result of this first step in an important national and no less important local work. We will not speak of the apparently small interest evinced in it by the people of those counties through which it is destined to pass, and to be so beneficial. They may have published on the 8th instant: been influenced by the uncertainty which necessarily as yet rests on the precise route of the road; and, after manifest a much more liberal disposition towards it. But in this city of forty thousand inhabitants, eighteen hundred shares are much below what ought to have been taken. There are a number of persons in the city who could conveniently take the either by sending the fleet from Sebastopol to the Bosp rus, as Mr. D'Israeli and Lord Harwicke had anticipat bound up in the stability and prosperity of the place, and who cannot but admit that no work of The latest accounts from Panama state that the the kind ever appealed more directly and strongly to local considerations than the accomplishment of the Metropolitan Railroad does to the local interest of the city of Washington. We hope that they will show a due appreciation of this interest by at once putting their shoulders manfully to the wheel. the good work deserves all praise. They have shown that corporations have souls, and that the The Supreme Court of Louisiana has given a de- soul of the Corporation nobly expresses the spirit form, though still not acceptable to the Turkish Govern of its constituents.

> The New Orleans papers of the 15th instant contain the story of a contemplated servile insurrection in that city, which has been extensively circulated in the Telegraphic columns of most of our contemporaries, and which, as we placed no confidence in the report, we declined to publish. The story itself possesses no interest. It is the coinage of a halfcrazed negro, who was arrested for some misdemeanor; and we only allude to it now to say that the New Orleans press, without an exception, pronounces it to have been a gross imposture, destitute alike of truth and common sense

GREAT BRITAIN (says the Boston Journal) has a peculiar motive for seeming at least to protect and rescue the Ottoman Porte, in whatever emergence. Mahommedanism exerts important influence in India, and must be propitiated. An English publicist

"By abandoning Turkish independence and trust we should convert every Oriental follower of the Prophet into the deadliest of our Eastern enemies. It is greatly to the tradition and proved Mahommedan belief in English sympathy that we owe those Egyptian facilities to our Indian intercourse which are now part of our Indian system. We therefore connect the maintenance and integrity of the Turkish Empire with the preservation of our Indian Empire. To allow the overthrow of the Porte would be to agitate Mahommedanism in its profoundest depths and remotest localities."

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT WEST POINT .- The annual examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, West Point, took place last week. The following are the names of the First Class, who re-

ceived diplomas :

GENERAL MERIT BOLL OF FIRST CLASS, JUNE, 1858.

Wm. P. Craighill, Va.

Jas. B. McPherson, O. 27. B. F. Chamberlain, N.Y.

28. J. H. Edson, at large.

29. Thos. Wilson, at large. 30. Wm. H. Lowe, Iowa. 3. Joshua W. Sill, O. William R. Boggs, Ga. F. J. Shunk, at large. 31. J. R. Chambliss, jr. Va 32. Wm. McE. Dye, Ohio. Wm. S. Smith, O. John M. Schofield, Ill. 33. H. B. Davidson, Tenn 8. Mat. M. Blunt, N. Y. 34. Philip H. Sheriden, O Thomas Hight, Ia. William A. Webb, Me 10. George R. Bissel, Mo. 36. John L. Gratten, N. H. Thomas M. Vincent, O. 87. Elmer Otis, Ohio. H. C. Symonds, Mass. Alfred E. Latimer, S.C. 13. John S. Bowen, Ga. 39. Benjamin F. Smith, N.J. 14. George Bell, Md. 10. Silas P. Higgins, Ala. 5. James D. Burns, jr. Ill. 41. Henry H. Walker, Va 42. Edmund C. Jones, Ia. 16. William R. Terrill, Va. 43. Alex. Chambers, N. Y Lewis H. Pelouze, Pa. 44. John B. Hood, Ky. S. Owen F. Solomon, Ga. 45. Jas. A. Smith, at large. 19. L. R. L. Livingston, N.Y. 0. Rich'd C. Duryea, N.Y. 46. Robert F. Hunter, O 21. J. G. Chandler, Mass. 47. Thomas M. Jones, Va Robert O. Tyler, Conn. 48. A. H. Plummer, Pa. 23. W. Jenkins, at large. 49. J. B. McIntyre, Texas 24. N. B. Sweitzer, Pa. 50. Lucius L. Rich, Mo. James L. White, Fla. 51. Reuben R. Ross, Tenr

26. Benjamin Allston, S. C. 52. William Craig, Ia. The diplomas were formally delivered to the graduates on Friday evening, in the Chapel, with a good deal of yesterday. ceremony, in the presence of the Board of Visiters. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, then delivered an address to the Cadets. In the evening a grand ball was given by the graduating class at Cozzens's Hotel.

NON-INTERVENTION IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS is to be the policy of the Pierce Administration—as it was the policy of Mr. Fillmore's-if the following from Saturday's "Union," in an article about Switzerland, is authoritative: "The principle which excludes armed intervention by the United States in the contests of Europe, except in case of necessity so stern as to fall within the range of

self-protection, may be regarded as settled." This is a decided blow to Kossuthism, from a quarter that we remember sympathized somewhat largely with that gentleman's notions of "intervention," when it was thought popular and expedient to ride that hobby before a Presidential election .- New York Express.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Not half a century ago, in England, the cases of capital unishment amounted in a single year to a hundred and twenty. In 1852 there were only nine, and all for murder. Louis Philippe's Spanish pictures yielded at the sale by auction in London twenty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

A coroner's verdict of manslaughter against the Chairman and Superintendent of the Southwestern railway, in England, was found last week for the death of an individual run over by the special train.

The suspension bridge just finished over the Rhone, at Paicy, in the canton of Geneva, gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash while undergoing its last trial. Seven podies were taken out of the river, and others were seriously wounded. Only a few minutes before the accident took place the Council of State of Geneva, with General Dufour, and other notabilities of the city, crossed the bridge, and on the previous day a battalion of soldiers

BURODRAM INDUITIONNO

The following is a correct version of the latest District will perceive, by the advertisement of the news from Europe, mostly embedied in a Tele-

IRING TO STATE HAT

It is announced that the split in the English Cabinet between Lord John Russell and the Irish members holdhaving taken place between the three gentlemen (Messrs. Monsell, Keogh, and Sadlier) who had resigned the offices they filled and the Earl of ABERDEEN, their resignations had been withdrawn.

When the Humboldt sailed the impression had gained ground, both in London and Paris, that although the Emperor of Russia might make some demonstration against Turkey by menacing, or even by crossing the Danubean frontier, yet that actual hostilities would be avoided by a diplomatic settlement of the question. Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state that the Russian forces had already commenced their march towards Moldavia and Wallachia. The fourth army corps had also been ordered from St. Petersburgh, to proceed from Warsaw by forced marches to Bessarabia, a Russian province adjoining Moldavia. The Turks, on the other hand, were not idle, and were preparing for a vigorous resistance. The Egyptian | lard 114; butter 35 cents. fleet and an army of 30,000 men were proceeding to the support of the Sultan, whilst the Turcoman chiefs were raising 100,000 men, free of expense to the Porte, for the defence of Islamism. Notwithstanding these portentous signs, it was generally thought peace would be preserved. he mediation of Austria and Prussia was spoken of.

The most recent intelligence, however, is that published in a third edition of the Times of the 7th instant, to the effect that the Emperor of Russia had dispatched a courier from St. Petersburgh to Constantinople with a demand of Connecticut who may desire to emigrate to Liberia. that Prince MENSCHIKOFF's last proposal should be accepted by the Porte within eight days. This fact the that hey express the general sentiment of the people of Times does not deem unfavorable to a pacific solution of the dispute. We copy its speculations on the subject, as

"The fact, which we were enabled to state yesterday in "The fact, which we were enabled to state yesterday in a third edition, that a courier had been dispatched from St. Petersburgh to Constantinople with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal should be accepted by the Porte within eight days, is, on several accounts, of great importance, and it is, we think, less unfavorable to a pacific solution of this dispute than it might at first sight appear to be. In the first place, it proves that the Russian Government has not proceeded on the first intelligence of Prince Menschikoff's failure to adopt belligerent measures, either by sending the fleet from Schastonol to the Bosphorus, as Mr. D'Israell and Lord Harwicke had anticipated, or by directing the army of Bessarabia to cfoss the Pruth. On the contrary, the dispatch of another courier is a fresh proof that the system of temporization and hesitation which Prince Menschikoff had begun is still pursued by the Emperor Nicholas himself. If his chief object, had been to pick a quarrel, there would be no need to prolong these preliminaries and the Court of St. Patracher. hese preliminaries, and the Court of St. Petersburgh on ignorant that every week and every day that passes is an immense loss of its own opportunities and influence while it increases the confidence of Turkey in the com bined support of the rest of Europe. But it appears, further, that this courier is to insist on the accept Prince Menschikoff's last proposal. That proposal, we believe, is not identical with the convention so haughtily demanded on the 5th of May; on the contrary, subsequently to that date, and just before leaving Constanti nople, the Russian Envoy addressed a last communica-tion to Redschid Pacha considerably less objectionable in

"If, after all, the demand made upon the Porte can be satisfied by a declaration of good will towards all its Christian subjects, and if this declaration be addressed, not to Russia alone, but to all the great Powers which are interested in the welfare of the East, there is no reason that such a declaration should not be made, for it would further establish that policy which the Turkish Government has dready resolved to pursue, and it would demonstrate that Russia has no peculiar claim whatever to be considered the guarantee or security of the immunities of the Chris

tian population.

"As the question has now again assumed the form of diplomatic negotiation, we think it by no means improbable that some such mode may be found to enable the Russian Government to escape from the consequences of its arrogant pretensions and its recent defeat. We are further corroborated in this opinion by the circumstance that Count Nesselrode (the same, we presume, who accom-panied Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople) has arrived n London; and we take this occurrence to be a strong additional proof that the Emperor Nicholas is, on all ac counts, much more disposed to have recourse to negotia-tion than to arms.

"Meanwhile, the language held by all the other Govern-

ments of Europe is firm, united, and energetic; that of Austria more so than we had ventured to anticipate, though not more so than her peculiar position required; that of France temperate and consistent with the general fore, we are confirmed in the hope that this crisic will simply recoil upon its authors, and, unless some freeh cause of dissension should arise, it seems not improbable that the Russian Government will, under the show of insisting on its claims, accept such terms as Turkey may in conjunction with the other Powers of Europe They, on their side, are interested in not adding to the difficulties of the question."

The British Mediterranean fleet had sailed from Malta for the Dardanelles, and the English Channel fleet had been ordered to the Mediterranean. The French flees had arrived in Besica Bay.

The weather in England was very genial, and most favorable for the growing crops.

Commodore Vanderbilt's steamship yacht, the North Star, was exciting great attention at Southampton. She had been thrown open to public view, admission being obtained by tickets issued at the American Consulate Crowds of people availed themselves of the facility, and appeared greatly gratified by the sight of this magnificent specimen of naval American architecture.

On the 2d instant the ratification of the treaties for the enewal of the Zoll-Verein were exchanged at Berlin.

Piedmont has sustained a severe loss by the death of Count Balbo, President of the Council, which took place on the 3d.

The returns of the Board of Trade published on the 7th instant showed that during the month ending May 5th the value of exports from Great Britain exceeded by £2,309,995

the corresponding month of 1852. The Earl of DERBY was installed as Chancellor of Oxford University on the 7th instant.

The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax with Liverpool dates of the 11th. The prevalence of a storm at the North prevented the transmission of the political news. There had been no change in the pavement in every street beneath other trees. On the the markets, worth noticing, from what was reported

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS

We have learned with feelings of deep sorrow that the Hon. THOMAS M. BIBIGHAUSE, member of Congress from this district, died at his residence in Lebanon on Saturday evening last. Mr. Bibighause was a gentleman of sound practical talents, of high and unbending integrity, of pure and elevated morality, and of christian fortitude and philanthropy. He was a most excellent and worthy citizen, a firm and zealous friend, a pure patriot, and a faithful representative of the interests of his constituents. As a husband and father he had no superior. He has died lamented, as he lived respected, and years will not efface his memory from the minds of those who knew him or were acquainted with his worth.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph. THE DEPARTURE OF THE LEANDER. - We regret to learn

that it has been determined that the British frigate Leander shall not return to this port after her departure next week for Halifax. One of the principal reasons for this change of purpose is the frequent desertions of her men, twenty-five of whom have already escaped; and the lack of undisputed powers to reclaim them in this port. Two were seen from the deck of the frigate on board of an American vessel the other day, on which they had ship-ped fer a foreign port. The officers did not wish to compromise the peaceful and friendly objects of the mission by sending for them, and to protect themselves from further losses, it has been deemed the least troublesom course to leave the port.—New York Post.

BE CAUTIOUS .- The newspapers around the country are cording deaths from sun-stroke and drinking cold water while the blood is heated with exercise. The mid-day sun should be avoided as much as possible, and cold water should be drank sparingly.

There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsover in which the most ignorant were not the most vio-lent; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.

WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2%. The steamer Crescent City, from Aspin will, has arrived, bringing one week's later intelligence rom San Francisco, her dates being to May 28d. She beings about \$500,000 in gold.

The mining accounts are of the most favorable charac-

ter, the yield this summer promising to exceed that of continuance of this case, instituted by the British Conany former season. Agricultural prospects were fine, and sul in this city, Mr. Mathew, to try the constitutionality and validity of our police law in relation to free tol-

The legislature adjourned sine die on the 19th. Gov. BIGLER had been authorized by the Legislature to orga- or foreign State into the ports of South Carolina. The nize a company of armed men to go in pursuit of the case had reached the stage of an appeal to the Supreme Indian cobber Joaquin.

The lection riot reported to have taken place at San Franciso just as the Sierra Nevada left her wharf, turns his honor Judge GILCHRIST to that effect. We had some out to lave been only a fight between two steamboat runners, is which knives and pistols were used.

Date from Oregon are two weeks later. The miners in Souhern Oregon are doing well. Provisions were plenty and low.

At Sin Francisco business had been active, with large deman's from Oregon and the interior. Prices were tending dornward, owing to the accumulating stocks. Flour \$11.24 a,\$11.50. Mess pork \$23; bacon 23 a 24 cents;

CONNECTICUT AND AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Mr HAWLEY OLMSTED, from the joint select committee of the Connecticut Legislature on so much of the Governor's message as relates to African Colonization, has pre sentel a report and resolutions highly favorable to the enterrise, and recommending an appropriation of one thousand dollars to aid the removal of colored inhabitants We trust the resolutions will pass. We have no doubt Connecticut. We annex the closing part of the report, togetler with the resolutions:

A retreat has been found near the equator, the nativ sand square miles, admitting of indefinite extension into the interior, as the exigencies of the people may require. From the humblest beginnings, formed of materials the most feeble and helpless, nursed by private charity, exposed to aggression from every ruthless marauder, and protected only by Almighty Love, Liberia has escaped the perils of her infancy. She has even the spirit to call herself a State, an independent Republic, and the proudest monarchies of Europe have enrolled her among the nations. Schools and churches adorn her towns and villages; the atrocities of the slave trade have ceased within her borders; thousands of the emancipated exult in the blessings of freedom, and astonished Africa beholds a new order of

of freedom, and astonished Africa beholds a new order of things inaugurated upon her shores.

Let the student of history find, if he can, in the records of the race, a parallel, in all its issues, or higher proof of the guiding presence of Him who hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty.

Liberty invites the return of the exiled to the home of their ancestors, to share the blessings of her free institu-

tions and ennobling destiny, to be rivalled only, we trust, by the empire of the west. To a country so inviting is it not wise and human policy to direct the attention of the colored race in this State? It has been decided that here they can never rise to a social or political equality. Call this prejudice, or patriotism, or philosophy, the fact is certain. Recent efforts to break downthis sentiment have resulted in their greater depression and their political enfranchisement has been refused by a vote of about four to one—with what justice or policy the committee will not affirm. What hope then remain that this unfortunate people can ever be Americanized and constitute an integral part of the States." The conviction that this is impossible, that they are to remain a legraded caste, has sunk into the depths of their hearts, (uenching every noble aspiration, repressing every manly effort, and crushing their spirits to the

glect and hopelss inferiority, with increasing alienation of spirits, seems to be their destination.

With these ficts before them, the committee recommen ed an appropriation, believing that, in the language of his Excellency, "the countenance and support of public bodies is what is wanted at this time to give moral force and power to a project of vast importance to the civilized

earth. During the last decade their number diminished

more than five per cent. To pine away among us in ne-

All which, with the accompanying resolutions, is re spectfully submitted :

Resolved by this Assembly, That one thousand dollars and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the State, to aid in the removal of such colored persons, inhabitants of this State, of industrious habits, and a good moral character, as may chose to emigrate to Liberia, in Africa, under the superintendence and direction of the American Colonization

celety.

Resolved. That the Governor of this State be and he is here by constituted and appointed commissioner to select from among the applicants for aid such as he may deem most deserving; and he is hereby authorized to pay to the order of the for each collegant, upon due notice of his or her emb and the comptroller of public accounts is also here and the comptroller of public accounts is also hereby au rized to draw an order on the treasurer of this State in favo commusioner for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for the use of said society.

A DEFENCE OF THE AILANTHUS TREE

FOR THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. In your paper of the 17th instant you devote a para-

graph to the ailanthus tree. You say: "For several years past, at the flowering season of this tree, have been complaints made that the odor was detrimental to health.' You continue: "One thing is certain: that worms do not infest the ailanthus, and its foliage remains on the boughs till fall, while other shade trees are entirely devoured by the vermin long before the summer is past." You finally remark: "The question whether the odor of the ailanthus is noxious has never been settled by the

That the odor emitted from the ailanthus-a sweetish chloride of lime odor-is unpleasant, there exists but one opinion; but it lasts for a few days only. I would defend the tree against the prejudice which has been produced against it. Its olor being "detrimental to health" I be-lieve to exist in the minds only of those sensitive individuals whose acute olfactory sense overbalances the equi-librium of the sensorium, as that of Henry the Fourth was overcome by the odor of a rose; and several other notables are on record with their peculiar idiosyncratic antinathies.

With regard to the beautiful allanthus tree, it is certain that no noxious influences have ever been observed upon nurserymen raising these trees, or upon their families or their neighbors, where hundreds of these trees have been set out to supply the once great demand for them. As you observe, no worm eats their foliage, as they do that of other trees. I will add to this fact that you will find no dead flie beneath the allanthus tree, whilst an abundance of dead flies may be observed (as the season advances) on contrary, flies appear to give preference to the ailanthus tree, and where the allanthus tree is near to the house it will be found that they in an eminent degree prevent, by their attraction, the domicil visit of these domestic annoy ances. I believe the tree to possess medicinal virtues; my experiments of which I shall publish in the proper

quarter of the medical press.

An unnecessary prejudice has been produced against this beautiful and graceful shade-tree, which has killed its good name, insomuch so that even my friend, Gen. George P. Morris, the author of "Woodman, spare that has concluded (if he has not already done so) to cut down two of these trees, of most magnificent dimensions, and situated in the very heart of a beautiful grove, on his grounds at Cold Springs. I have had these trees windows for years, and have found them innoxious and only unpleasant for a few days when they Very respectfully, ommence flowering. A. C. CASTLE, M. D.

New York, June 18, 1853.

NOVEL AND GREAT INVENTION .- A correspondent of the Boston Bee sends the following account of a safety car, the result of his ingenuity:

"The seats on which the passengers sit are to rest or stons, which pistons are to play into cylinders, which wder is to be touched off with percussion caps and bamers, which caps and hammers are to be all united by ods, which rods are to be so connected to the engine and ars that whenever any collision, obstacle, switch, drawridge occurs, or whenever the engineer or fireman or nductor shall see fit, all the aforesaid pistons may b discharged at once, firing up the passengers high and dry into the sir, through the top of the cars, instead of being drowned or dashed to pieces in them.

"It will be necessary that the top of the car, instead of sing covered with boards, should be covered with thin cloth or canvass, through which any human head of ordinary thickness, or skull, will penetrate with perfect ease would also suggest, as a further improvement, that parachute be placed directly over the head of every pasenger, so that, in being fired up through the top into the for descending to the ground from any height at pleasure." I which she raises in oth

COLORED SEAMEN AT CHARLESTON.

THOM THE CHARLESTON COURTER OF MONDAY. The cure of Reabon Roberts vs J. D. Yates, sheriff arleion District.-We are gratified to learn, from an entirely reliable source, that the British Government has had the good sense and the good feeling to order the

ty and validity of our police law in relation to free colored seamen, cooks, and stewards coming from a sister Court of the United States from the verdict of a jury sus- pointed Secretary. taining the constitutionality of the law, under a charge of time since learned on Senatorial authority that Mr. CRAMP TON, the British Minister at Washington, had intimated that Mr. MATHEW was proceeding against the wishes of without the sanction of the British Government. This is now fully confirmed, as we learn that the instructions t withdraw the suit emanate from, or have been transmitted through, Mr. CRAMPTON. We hail this pacific, friendly, and considerate course on the part of Great Britain as an augury of good; and, as an example, it ought not be lost on the people of our Northern and Western sister States. If Great Britain, in all the majesty of her power, and in all her anti-slavery feeling, yields to the necessity of our

police law, surely our sister States should not be behind her either in justice or in comity. On the other hand, this wise and friendly step of the British Government should react on ourselves, and induce us so to modify the existing law as to render it less of-fensive to foreigners, and to substitute a kind of curfew or some other system for the present unwise and impoli-tic one. Colored cooks, stewards, and seamen are now locked up in jail, as soon as they arrive in our city, until the vessels in which they came are ready for sea; and, in the mean time, malcontent with supposed ill-treatment, they are allowed to hold intercourse with our slaves left in jail for sale or committed there for crime. The im-policy of the law is patent on its face, and needs no argu-ment to show it. Let us then yield, in our turn, and, as well for our own good as in courtesy to other States and nations, substitute a curfew or some other system for the present plan of personal incarceration without crime. Let be made a law either that after the ringing of the cur few, (i. e. of our first night bell,) or at any other time, no free colored cook, steward, or seaman shall be on shore without a permit, specifying its object, from either the master or first mate of his vessel, or from the Mayor or any Alderman.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN CONNECTICUT.

The question of enacting a "Maine Law" is before the Legislature of Connecticut. A majority of the committee to which the subject was referred have taken ground against the measure in a report concluding as follows: A law similar to that of the State of Maine is incon sistent with all the general principles that protect per-

sons, property, possession, and domicil; is inconsistent with the progress of liberty and free institutions in our republican nation; is at best of doubtful constitutionality or expediency; is subject to extensive abuse for the gratification of private malice, or the fanatical notions of oercive moral reformers; is not enjoined by any constitutional obligations to make such a statute; and obtain the general acquiescence or support of the com-munity in its enforcement; that therefore it is calculated to unsettle the rights of property, the observance and re-spect for wholesome and just laws, and to bring into dis-credit the constitution, the laws, and the judicial tribunals, without offering any practical and certain benefits which are not better secured by laws made in accordance with those settled convictions of fundamental rights which have so long made the citizens of this eminent and vene rable Commonwealth a law-respecting and a law-abiding

In accordance with these views, the majority have submitted a resolution declaring that no legislation is called for on the subject, while the minority have presented a

The steamship "Golden Age," having been unavoidably tained, in consequence of the failure at the foundry to finish the machinery in the time agreed upon, will be po-sitively dispatched on the 15th day of August. See ad-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- In this place, on Wednesday night, a man by the name of Conoly, and his wife, camnear losing their lives from an explosion of camphine He had purchased a barrel; on taking it to his yard he discovered that it contained a portion of oil, which he drew in a crock. His wife, to ascertain the quantity approached the crock with a candle, when the fluid ignited communicating with the barrel, it exploded with a loud reports. A stave or part of the barrel struck Mr Conoly on the head, cutting the scalp loose from the side and leaving the skull bare. She had prompt medical at-

pappooses, having heard in some way of the LOGAN in the Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, (N. Y.) went to that place to satisfy their curiosity, and visited the towering pile for an hour or more. They gazed with their stoic looks and unmoved countenances on that token to the memory of one of their kind, and undoubtedly secret felt a national pride that the Great Spirit had prompted the present generation of pale faces to an act commemo-rative of an Indian brave whose name is identified with

RAILROAD CASE .- It is reported by telegraph from Chicago that the suit by the Northern Indiana Railroad Com-pany against the Illinois Central Company, to prevent their crossing the track at the place where the late col-lision occurred, has been decided in favor of the Northern Indiana Company. The Court required the Central Company to apply at once for commissioners to determine the manner of crossing, and in the mean time the Central empany is required in all cases to give the cars of the Northern Indiana Company the preference and priority at the crossing. The Central Company have given the stipulations required by the order of the Court.

GENERAL OF THE JESUITS .- From the Parisian miscellancous items in the Courrier des Etats Unis we learn that the general congregation of the Jesuits is to meet on the 21st of June instant, and proceed to the election of a new General of the Jesuits, in the place of the reverend father othann, lately deceased. The general is elected for life, and the powers with which he is clothed by the con stitutions are more considerable than those conferred by any other religious order. Until this election takes place ed vicar general.

A GAME OF DEFINITIONS .- Patronage : Asses' milk to nou

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK .- The Mirror of Wednes day says: "A large amount of real estate was sold yes-terday, belonging to the late G. G. and S. S. Howland. The house known as the Lyccum building, Broadway was purchased for the sum of \$77,500. Ten lots on 24th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, including a portion of what is now the Hippodrome, each 25 by 90 feet, brought together \$79,250. Mr. Mounot, of the New York Hotel, was the purchaser. A single lot adjoining the above was purchased for the sum of \$7,600; one on the same lot, fronting 23d street, brought \$8,200. These were also bought by Mr. Monnot, who now owns the en-

THREE MEN KILLED IN THE CHEROKEE NATION .- On Sunday night last an Indian, by the name of Jack Vann, was killed on the opposite side of the river from this place, by another Indian named Nitts, son of Big Nitts. On Monday, about three o'clock, the coffin was taken over linders are to be charged with gunpowder, which gun- from town to the place where the corpse was, and while the friends of the murdered man were placing his body in the offin, a quarrel sprung up between Big Nitts and Lewis Vann, the brother of the deceased. Vann shot down Big Nitts, killing him instantly, and attempted to escape, but was pursued by the nephew of Nitts into the of Mrs. Vann, widow of Mr. W. L. Vann, when Lewis Vann turned upon his pursuer and shot him dead. In less than two minutes he killed two men, making three murdered men lying, as it were, all together, a horrid spectacle to behold by any civilized person. [Fort Smith Herald, June 4.

HAPPINESS .- True happiness is of a retired nature and an nemy to pomp and noise: it arises, in the first place, from the enjoyment of one's self, and, in the next, from the friendconversation of a few select companions. False hap senger, so that, in being fired up through the top into the atmosphere, he will find himself provided with one of those convenient little articles used by all balloonists for descending to the ground from any height at pleasure."

SECOND MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Railroad met at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1853, at the Union Hotel, in Georgetown. Present W. W. SEATON, chairman, Messrs. J. MAURY and W. W. CORCORAN, of Washington; F. Dodge, D. English, and F. W. Risque, of Georgetown; F. C. CLOPPER and W. L. GAITHER, of Montgomery county, and

MEREDITH DAVIS, of Frederick county, Maryland.

Mr. Weisel, the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, being unable to attend, FRANCIS DODGE, was ap-

Subscription books and certificates of subscription from all the places at which books were opened for receiving stock, except Boonsborough, being laid before the Commissioners, it appeared that the whole number of shares subscribed was nine thousand and eighty. Whereupon, it appearing that ten thousand shares of the capital stock of said company had not been subscribed, as required by the charter before proceeding to call the stockholders together for organizing the company, it was, n obedience to the fourth section of said charter: Resolved, That the books of subscription be again open

di from the 22d of June instant to Saturday, the 2d day of July next, both inclusive, at the same places and under the direction of the same Commissioners and officers that were appointed for the first opening of said books of subscription; and that public notice thereof be given in the scuption; and that public notice thereof be given in the several papers designated by the Commissioners by their resolution of the 18th of May last.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts so subscribed, and for such further proceedings as may then devolve on the Commissioners, the said Commissioners named in the act will meet again at the Union Hotel, in Georgetown, D. C., on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M.; at which meeting the books

of subscriptions, or certificates of the said Commissioner and Agents of the amounts subscribed, will be expected Resolved, That these proceedings be verified by the sig-

satures of the officers. W. W. SEATON, Chairms FRANCIS DODGE, Secretary.

STERLING SENTIMENTS.

FROM THE STAUNTON (VA.) MESSENGER.

OUR DESTINY-WHAT IS IT !- A strange infatuation seems to have seized upon the minds of the people of this country in regard to its "manifest destiny." The opinion has obtained among the mass, and spread itself through the various ramifications of society, that it is the "des tiny" of this country to free all the nations of the earth. The voice of reason, of experience, and of history is unheeded, and passion and fanaticism go brawling over the

Well, we are a great people, no doubt about it. With the germ of a population in 1776 of three millions of souls, spread over a comparatively small territory, we have grown to be a great nation of twenty-six millions of people, occupying a territory almost boundless in extent. And this, too, in the short space of seventy-seven years! Was there ever before, in the history of the world, growth so rapid? History tells us of none, and tradition stands confounded. It has sprung up as if by magic. The fabled Aladdin's lamp never produced such wonders. Like a huge colossus, it rises in majestic proportions before the eyes of all nations and kindreds and tongues, and by thousands bids them come and partake of freedom's hos pitable banquet.

But great as it unquestionably is, free as we all acknowledge it to be, is there no danger? Is there no fear that by recklessness we may plunge our country and its free institutions into utter and irretrievable ruin? We think there is. Does not the voice of history speak upon this subject? And what does it say? In deep mournful accents it speaks from the tomb of the past, "Beware, beware; thus far canst thou go, but no farther." Like causes produce like effects; and all history abounds with the fact that no nation has been able to maintain its freedom and integrity that has extended its dominion over so many diverse interests as some of our reckless politicians desire to see embraced in the limits of this Union. Extending now from the St. Croix upon the north to the Rio Grande upon the south, from the pine-clad shores of the great Atlantic upon the east to the golden-skirted banks of the majestic Pacific upon the west, it embraces every variety of soil and climate, every production that can administer to the taste or happiness of man, and tendance, and the wound is not supposed to be very dangerous, unless inflammation of the brain should be caused by the shock. Miraculously, Mr. Conoly escaped unbecome half peopled, before one-tenth of its vast territory has been subdued and rendered subservient to use, A day or two since some thirty or more aborigines of we have among us those who, never satisfied with what the Onondaga tribe, consisting of Indians, squaws, and they have, fly to that they know not of—restless spirits conument | that would rather "rule in hell than serve in heaven"prating all the while about our "manifest destiny," as if grounds to see the monument erected by the pale faces to they—vain men!—wielded the destinies of this great the memory of an Indian Chief. They stayed around the country. Flibustiers, or Filibusters, seem now to have the reins in the councils of our country, and, unless curbed in their mad career by the up-rising of the great conservative element of the land, our ship of state must be stranded upon the shoals or cast into the whirlpool of recklessness.

It is not enough that we are free and happy; it is not enough that we yet have room for expansion for a thousand years of peace; it is not enough that we have a home for the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations who may desire to come and live among us; these things are all as nothing; our "manifest destiny" leads us to desire more, and more we must have, despite of reason. judgment, every thing. Cuba must be annexed, Mexico must swing into the rear, and Canada and the lands of old King Kamehameha must surrender to the strides of "King Progress." Our trade demands it. Our trade! Oh, what a time we will have when all the world and the "rest of mankind" shall become democratic, and safely housed under Uncle Sam's ægis, and our trade is unfettered! But, seriously, have we not enough to do at home? Have we half developed the vast resources of this favored land? Have we educated our children, provided for our poor, and removed the stumbling-blocks from the paths of our fellow-beings, over which thousands of our kindred have stumbled into an untimely grave and a probable the Jesuit Society is governed by the reverend father Pierling, assistant for Germany, whom the reverend father Roothaan at an early stage of his sickness appointembraces of iron? Have we fostered commerce and manufactures, and made our country in fact what it is claimed to be, the greatest country in the world? We opine rish sickly genius. Labor: The woolng by which Nature is won. Bee: A stinging sa ire on human "civilization." Revenge: Quenching your thirst with brandy. Fame: A coquette adored by inferior minds, and endured by superior. Letter: A messenger whom we never wish to see return. Ma-lice: The dirty road on which revenge travels. Money: An him elbow-room! You all stand in his way! The interests of his trade demand that you should stand aside: " manifest destiny" says, "Get out of the way."

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

DURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Commiss of the Metropolitan Railroad, and in conformity to the t of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, passed at a January session of 1853, entitled "An set to incorporate the January session of 1803, entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company," notice is hereby given by the said Commissioners that 10,000 shares of stock not having been taken, as required by said act for the organization of the company, the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Metropolitan Railroad Company will be reopened on Wednesday, the 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant, and be kept open from the said 22d day of June instant. to the 2d day of July, inclusive, from the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. to the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. on said days, at the places and under the direction of the persons, respectively, heretofore designated by public advertisement for that duty.

By order of the Commissioners:

W. W. SEATON, Chairman.

FRANCIS DODGE, Secretary. Prancis Dodos, Secretary.

The National Intelligencer, the Union, and the Republic, Washington; the Advocate, Georgetown, D.C.; and the Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, will please insert the above advertisement three times a week till the 2d of July. The Journal, Rockville, Montgomery county; the Herald, Citizen, and the Examiner, Frederick; the Catoetin Whig, Middletown; the Odd Fellow, Boonsboro'; and the Herald and Torchlight, the Hagerstown Mail, the News, and the People's Own, Hagerstown, will respectively insert the same once a week until will respectively insert the same once a week until July. june 22—cotd be 2d of July.

STORY OF SCHOOL LIFE. Edgar Clifton, or A Right and Wrong, by C. Adams.

Discourses on the Unity of God, by William G. Eliot, of St. Louis.

Regeneration, by S. H. Sears. The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by F. D.

Child's Mat'ns and Vespers, by a mother.
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S